Flats to slum dwellers

† 1167. SHRIMATI KUM KUM RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to allot flats under public-private participation to slum dwellers in order to rehabilitate them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of cities in the country where this scheme is going to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The main thrust of the revised strategy of urban renewal, including providing basic services to the urban poor, is to ensure improvement in urban governance so that Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and para-statal agencies become financially sound with enhanced credit rating and ability to access market capital for undertaking new programmes and expansion of services. In this improved environment, public-private participation models for provisioning of various services would also become feasible. Accordingly, under the Sub-Mission on Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) launched on 3rd December 2005, projects with private sector participation will be encouraged, as this will help leverage private capital and bring in efficiency. The Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) that was launched along with the JNNURM, also seeks to enhance public and private investments in housing and infrastructure! development in urban areas.

(c) The JNNURM will be implemented in select 63 cities. The names of these cities are given in the Statement (See below). Remaining cities will be covered under IHSDP.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

List of Identified Cities/Urban Agglomerations (UAs) under Sub-mission on Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)

St. No.	City	Name of the State	Population (in lakh)
(a) Mega Cities/UAs			
1.	Delhi	Delhi	128.77
2.	Greater Mumbai	Maharashtra	164.34
3.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	45.25
4.	Bangalore	Karnataka	57.01
5.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	65.60
6.	Kolkata	West Bengal	132.06
7.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	57.42
(b) Million-plus Cities/UAs			
1.	Patna	Bihar	16.98
2.	Faridabad	Haryana	10.56
3.	BhopaJ	Madhya Pradesh	14.56
4.	Ludhiana	Punjab	13.98
5.	Jaipur	Rojosthan	23.27
6.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	22.46
7.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	12.03
8.	Nasik	Maharashtra	11.52
9.	Pune	Maharashtra	37.60
10.	Cochin	Kerala	13.56
11.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	12.04
12.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	13.31
13.	Amritsar	Punjab	10.03
14.	Vtsakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	13.45
15.	Vadodara	Gujarat	14.91
16.	Surat	Gujarat	28.11
17.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	27.16
18.	Nagpur	[illegible]	21.29
19.	Coimbatore	TamH Nadu	14.61
20.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	11.61
21.	Jabaipur	MBonya creosen	10.68

SI. No.	City	Name of the State	Population (in lakh)
22.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	11.04
23.	Asansol	West Bengal	10.67
24.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	10.42
25.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	10.39
26.	Rajkot	Gujarat	10.03
27.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	10.65
28	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	16.40
(c) Identified Cttiee/UAs with less than one mWon population			
1.	Guwahati	Assam	8.19
2,	Itanagar	Arunacha* Pradesh	0.35
3.	Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir	6.12
4.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	7.00
5.	Panaji	Gca	0.99
6.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	1.45
7.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	8.63
8.	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	8.90
9.	Imphal	Manipur	2.50
10.	Shillong	Meghalaya	2.68
11.	Aizawal	Mizoram	2.28
12.	Kohima	Nagaland	0.77
13.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	6.58
14.	Gangtok	Sikkim	0.29
15.	Agartala	Tripura	1.90
16.	Dehradun	Uttaranchal	5.30
17.	Bodh Gaya	Bihar	3.94
18.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	4.31
19.	Puri	Orissa	1.57
20.	Ajmer—Pushkar	Rajasthan	5.04
21.	Nainital	Uttaranchai	2.20
22.	Mysore	Karnataka	7.99
23.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	5.05
24.	Chandigarh	Punjab & Haryana	8.08
25.	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	9.88
26.	Haridwar	Uttaranchal	2.21
27.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	3.23
28.	Nanded	Maharashtra	4.31